

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:
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CHAS. HOLT. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

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For a "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 months, \$2.00 per year for each additional line. Special notice, (desired and kept) double, having precedence of ordinary advertisements, 50 percent advance on ordinary rates. Notices of Meetings, Charitable Societies, Religious Companies, etc., half price. Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be treated till called, and charged for accordingly. All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced. Advertising bills collected quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

L. J. HARRIS,
Physician and Surgeon, office and residence corner of Academy and Wall Streets, oct18awt

NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and retail dealer in all Stationery, Lapidary block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis. oct18awt

H. P. COLBY, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office on the East Side, Residence, five doors north of the Baptist Church, oct18awt

M. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office in Jewell and Smith's block, over the Rock County Bank, Janesville, Wis. ap18awt

KNOX LYON & JACKSON,
Carriage at Low Price, 115 West Block, Janesville, Wis. oct18awt

J. H. W. NAMS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. oct18awt

J. P. TOWNE,
Justice of the Peace, Attorney at Law and Collector Agent, Edgerton, Wisconsin. 11w1y

WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney at Law and United States Court Commissioner, Office Lappin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. ap18awt

ELDEN & PEARSE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. oct18awt

T. M. A. JEROME,
Counselor and Attorney at Law, Collecting Agent, Abstracts of Title, Real Estate, etc., Office, Adams Street, West Milwaukee, Iowa. Jan18awt

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic and Surgeon, Office on the East Side, Adams Street, a few rods northwest Milwaukee, Janesville, Wis. oct18awt

SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. oct18awt

H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main Street, nearly opposite the American Express Office. oct18awt

J. M. HAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in May's Block, opposite Myers House, corner Main and Milwaukee Streets. oct18awt

I. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday Evening of each week. Oct 18awt

A. A. PROHMAN, N. G.,
BENNETT, OASDAUD & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office, Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of Title and Loan Money. 18awt

JOHN M. CASE,
Attorney at Law, Office in Lappin's Block, Main Street, Janesville, Wis. will practice in all courts of the state, attend to all collections, in behalf of clients will collect claims, obtain bounties, land warrants, etc. oct18awt

W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings, together with detailed drawings and specifications, builders contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Lappin's block. oct18awt

NEW YORK CASH STORE,
Smith & Barwick, Wholesale and Retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Sugar, Lard, Butter and Eggs, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. oct18awt

PREPARE FOR WINTER.

Clothing for the Million

Young America Wholesale and Retail CLOTHING HOUSE.

I AM now prepared, with a full and complete stock, to offer

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

to buyers of Clothing, to purchase from the

Largest Stock and Best Styles

ever offered in Janesville.

Splendid Black Suits,

Every Grade of Overcoats,

from common to the best English makers,

Fancy Cassimere Pants,

all grades,

Velvet, Cassimere, Silk & Satin Vests,

in endless variety. Every grade of

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

comprising White Shirts, Weylin French Flannel and

Cassimere Shirts, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties,

Collars, Shawls, etc., &c.

I have also on hand the largest and best stock of

Hats and Caps

which I will sell at the

Lowest Market Rates.

A large portion of my stock was bought early in the

season at low prices, and I will divide this advantage

with my customers. I can assure satisfaction to those

who will give me a call.

CALL AND SEE BEFORE BUYING.

The Largest Store of Clothing

at the

YOUNG AMERICA CLOTHING HOUSE,

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.

M. HANSH.

On hand a well selected stock of

Army Cloths

at Young America Clothing House. I have on hand a

large and well selected stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

which I will make to order, and my accomplished cut-

ter

Mr. George Panton,

a gentleman of long experience and excellent taste,

cannot fail to please every one, both in

STYLE AND FIT.

I warrant every garment gotten up at my establish-

ment to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

M. HANSH.

Young America Clothing House.

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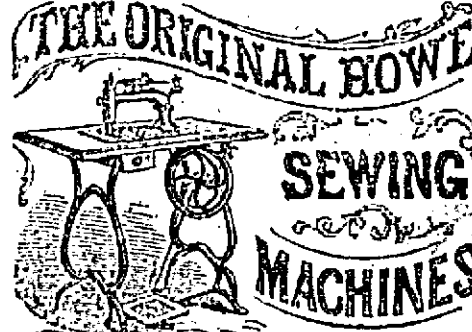
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Invented in 1816, Improved in 1862.



MANUFACTURED BY

A. B. HOWE,

BROTHER OF ELIAS HOWE, JR., the original in-

ventor and patentee of the

HOWE SEWING MACHINE,

and from which all other Sewing Machines derive their

virtue, and to whom all others pay a license.

This is the oldest machine in the world (invented in

1816), improved from time to time, and fully perfected

in January 1862. Particularly adapted to family use,

tailoring and manufacturing, it is simple, strong and

easy to use, and will sew any kind of fabric, from the

finest to the coarsest, with great ease and rapidity.

Don't buy a sewing machine until after you have ex-

amined this very

Best Machine in the World.

W. A. REYNOLDS, AGENT

for Janesville and Rock County, at the Rochester Shoe

Store, next door to the Rock County Bank. oct22awt

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DAILY GAZETTE.

Celebrated Noiseless

Sewing Machines.

MAKING BOTH THE

Grover & Baker and the Lock Stitch.

Price \$10 and upwards.

First Premium in Illinois, Ohio & Michigan.

PARTIES purchasing machines of the GROVER &

BAKER & CO. can have their choice of ma-

chines making either stitch, and change if they desire

it. No company able to offer such inducements.

They also offer to the public at the extremely low

price of

\$40 FORTY \$40

A Straight Needle Lock Stitch Machine.

entirely new and Family use. This machine is

of large size, rapid, quiet, and far superior to the

smaller or lock stitch machines. It is sold at \$15 to

\$100. Agents, General Northwestern Office, 115 Lake St.,

Chicago. H. G. BURRICK, Agent,

at the Millinery Rooms, West Milwaukee Street,

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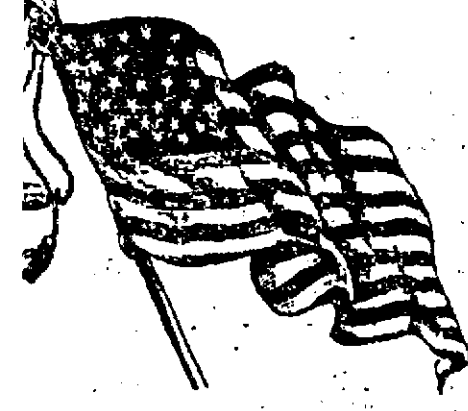
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over float that standard sheet—
Here breathes the foe but falls before us;
Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Proposals for Settlement.

The New York Tribune was not mistaken in announcing that certain leading journals of New York were negotiating with the rebels. The telegraph, to-day, says that Seymour, Wood & Co., have received further letters from Richmond. It is instructive to remark that while the rebels are killing our soldiers in the field, democratic leaders are in constant communication with the enemy. It shows that traitors know their friends. Why this permitted, does not appear plain to plain people. If it is not a clear case of aiding aid and comfort to the enemy, it is a *fort* Lafayette prisoners need fear no punishment. If the rebels to any proposals to make, it can be done more properly to the government than to parizan leaders, and would look like sincere repentance for the evils we have inflicted upon the country. But they do not desire peace, unless the north submits to them, and it is for this purpose they are using their democratic tools.

Mediation of France.

The proposal of France to England to mediate in American affairs, is looked upon by the press of those countries, as well this, as an attempt to aid the south in its independence. The agreement of an armistice for three months, if accepted, would stop the blockade for that length of time and open the ports of the south to the whole world. They would thus be able to sell their cotton, buy supplies of kinds, and be ready for a renewal of the fight, with a replenished treasury, a ready navy, and an army rested and reorganized; while on our part all our preparations, which we have made with so much cost, would stand useless or go to ruin. Our army would be wholly demoralized by action and disgust. Thus the proposition France is unjust and unfair towards this country. No one but an enemy could have it, and those who have considered the proposal of France our friend, have been sadly mistaken.

SECESSION.—We learn that two or three since an officer of the 24 Wisconsin only noted for his ardent political anti-secessionist, brought home to this two negroes from the south, with a view of affording them the advantages of free land and free labor. But after revealing in a delightful of their new condition quite as the land of less work and softer sunlight, about as much as saying adieu to their zealous friend and protector.—*Milwaukee News.*

This disproves the assertions of the News that should slavery be abolished the negroes would overrun the north. Here are two negroes who have obtained their liberty, but returned to a congenial climate, at the risk of being re-enslaved.

RELEASE OF MAJOR BONEY.—A letter from the 13th regiment mentions that Major Boney was released from arrest without a trial, and restored to his command. His arrest was ordered by Gen. Boyle, under whom the Major had never served, on charges preferred by secessionists. Major Boney protested against these proceedings, and appealed to his own commanding officer, and was released from arrest at once.

According to the Mark Lane, England, Express, fears are expressed in that country that the American war will interfere with the sowing of wheat in this country, and that then England will neither get corn bread from America, nor cotton. After, in the first place, discomfited the rebels and not added them. The war would be at an end if England had taken our course.

FRANCE IS SO ANXIOUS that there should mediation and intervention in the New York, that the New York Commercial suggests that our government propose, in connection with other republics, to intervene between France and Mexico! The idea is good one.

MR. HANCOCK'S SUCCESSOR.—The Jackson County Banner recommends Judge M. T. Price, of that county, as candidate for the vacancy caused by Mr. Hancock's death. Messrs. Hastings and Melrose are also mentioned.

The democracy have called a convention at LaCrosse, to nominate a candidate to Congress, to succeed Mr. Hancock.

OUR GUNBOATS IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of Nov. 29th, says:

The gunboats have arrived at last. We have been long and anxiously looking for their presence, and now they are here. The 2d United States dragoons first opened communication with them, day before yesterday, some twenty miles from this point, down the river. We like to see the unsubstantiated, as their presence is always a sign of work. The enemy have a horrible dread of these "Penny Pennsylvania" boats, and they throw around them indiscriminately, and notwithstanding their want to "kill in the last ditch" they don't want to be killed by one of these infernal machines; they prefer, like Hindubra, to go away and fight another day.

MR. JAMES. EDITORS.—In the Monitor of Dec. 5th is an article with the above caption, which, with your permission, I will notice through your paper. As a general rule, the proper treatment for that tory sheet is silence, and your course towards it has been both wise and proper. Still, I cannot resist the desire to answer the following interrogatories contained in the article referred to.

"But who is responsible for this enormous increase in the expenditures of our home government, and the oppressive taxation which it has brought upon the people of the country?" By what legislative legislation does it happen that \$33,324,671 are charged back to this city on account of unlawful assessments? And how happens it that the total taxation for this county alone, this year, amounts to the formidable sum of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! besides the enormous taxation for town, city and school district purposes, to say nothing of the national taxation, now, for the first time, felt by the people?

The democratic party is responsible for the oppressive taxation complained of. If the democratic party had not rebelled against the government and made it necessary to raise and support such large armies to defend the Union, these oppressive burdens would not have been laid upon us.

The blundering legislation that makes it necessary to charge back upon the city \$33,324,671 is also the work of the democratic party. In the fall of 1853 a democrat was elected to the assembly from this district, over Wm. A. Lawrence, whig. During the session he introduced a bill so amending our city charter as to discriminate against inside and in favor of outside property within the city limits. This bill became a law, and remained unreppealed until 1858. This law has been pronounced by the supreme court unconstitutional. The taxes of 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857 were levied in conformity with this law, and consequently were illegal. Many persons, believing this law to be illegal, had refused in each of these years to pay their taxes. Most of them were democrats, and the consequence is, this vast sum which had, in accordance with law, been returned to the county, and mostly paid for, has been charged back to the city. If the Monitor man will call upon Mr. A. Hyatt Smith, who is not an abolitionist, he will explain this thing to him more fully than I have time to do. All that I have time to say on this branch of the subject is this: That inasmuch as this law was passed by a democratic legislature, largely so, introduced and engineered by a democratic member, and signed by a democratic governor, the responsibility cannot by any means rest with the republican party, for it was then unborn. Does the patriot of the Monitor see the point?

3d. The necessity for a county tax of \$103,000 happens in this wise: Jeff Davis, Robert Toombs, John M. Mason, Slidell and others of that genus democrats, with Wood, and Seymour, and Cox, and Vallandigham, democrats also, consenting, inaugurated a rebellion for the purpose of dividing this nation and setting up a government bottomed on chattel slavery, which made it necessary for our state to send into the field 40,000 soldiers to sustain the cause of human rights, and put down this democratic rebellion. A large number of those noble men were married, and left families who were dependent on them for support. These families our republican legislators said must be taken care of, and they were, which makes it necessary to double the state tax. (Item No. 1.)

Then, last summer, when it became necessary to offer a bounty to induce volunteers to come forward, lest the son of the proprietor of the Monitor, and some others of that ilk, should be drafted, our republican board of supervisors, backed up by the republican farmers of Old Rock, offered a bounty of \$60 to each volunteer, to pay which they are now compelled to levy a tax upon the property of the county. (Item No. 2.)

Then, again, through the infamous conduct of democratic members of the last legislature, no provision was made for the payment of the \$5 per month to the families of volunteers after the 1st day of November. So our board of supervisors, acting in accordance with the generous and patriotic wishes of their constituents, resolved to raise a tax for the benefit of the families of volunteers in the county. This item (No. 3), I suppose, is what makes the tory Monitor howl so terrifically. The most of the men who have left families are republicans, and, of course, according to the peculiar political and economical notions of that paper deserve to starve. Is the Monitor enlightened?

In this same paper is an article headed "Finance and Taxation," the profundity of which is so profound that I had thought of devoting to it a separate article; but have concluded to dismiss it for the present with a single remark. After opening the vials of his wrath on the import duty system, the responsibility of which he charges upon the republican party, although it has been practiced by our government from its birth, he pitches into the "green backed" like a thousand of bricks; he fairly gnashes his teeth on the administration for adopting the system; and charges all the sins of paper money, from the foundation of the government to this day, upon the republican party. On this subject he raves like a maniac, and one who knows him would say that there was a man who had a just appreciation of the virtues of gold, and would swear that he had not touched a paper dollar in his life. How shocked would that individual be when he learned that Palmer & Co. issued the first shillings, in defiance of law, too, that were circulated in this city. Palmer & Co. means A. Palmer and A. Palmer, Jr., whose names flourish as the publishers of the Monitor.

Oh! consistency there art thou! Oh! shame where is thy blush!

It is again reported at Washington that Secretary Smith will leave the cabinet. It is thought that Judge Holt will take his place.

REPUBLICANA.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Dec. 3. The rebel rout from Abbeville is complete. The main body of Gen. Grant's army crossed the Tallahatchie on Tuesday morning. When the rebels learned their movements, they burned their commissary stores at Abbeville and made a precipitate retreat.

Gen. Grant left Holly Springs yesterday, saying his headquarters would be in Abbeville last night. By what legislative legislation does it happen that \$33,324,671 are charged back to this city on account of unlawful assessments? And how happens it that the total taxation for this county alone, this year, amounts to the formidable sum of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! besides the enormous taxation for town, city and school district purposes, to say nothing of the national taxation, now, for the first time, felt by the people?

It is reported at Holly Springs that Gen. Hovey's expedition, which left Helena a few days ago, has penetrated to the Mississippi Central railroad, and destroyed the bridges near Granada, thus cutting off the rebel retreat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3. Intelligence received here to-night reports an interruption on the Louisville and Nashville railroad by guerrillas burning bridges and tearing up the track; with the object, evidently, to cut off supplies from reaching the federal forces at Nashville.

Gen. Rosecrans has made a forward movement towards Murfreesboro, and, as the enemy have made a stand there and determined to give battle, an engagement during the present week is expected. The federal army has advanced with limited transportation and ten days' rations. The enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Dechard, in a naturally strong position.

Gen. Grant, who has recently been largely reinforced, has moved beyond Holly Springs ten miles, and has found the enemy retreating in a southeasterly direction. The rebel army, it is positively known, has been largely reinforced, both under Bragg and Price.

Gen. Granger's army is actively on the move, and important results from his line of march are anticipated.

A complimentary ball was given to General Buell, Wallace, Ord, Tyler, Dana, Schoepf and Van Kessel, at the Burnet House last night, by leading Cincinnatians. The affair was the grandest of the season.

In the district court to-day a law library, consisting of sixteen boxes of books, belonging to Humphrey Marshall, was condemned and confiscated under the law of July 17th, 1862.

The increase in the subscription price of daily papers in this city goes into effect immediately; also a slight advance on advertising rates.

It is rumored that General Wallace has asked to be relieved from the Buell court of inquiry and be assigned to the field. His friends are confident that he will be assigned to a corps d'armee on the Potomac.

ON THE TALLAHATCHIE, THREE MILES FROM ABBEVILLE MISS., Dec. 3, 1862.—A. P. M. Special to Chicago Tribune.—We have undisturbed possession of all the posts on the Tallahatchie, and not a man on our side is injured. The rebels before leaving, burned the railroad and turnpike bridges.

Later, 9 p.m.—Abbeville is occupied by our cavalry under Col. Lee.

We are now patrolling the country between the river and town. The rebels left the town one hour before we entered; they burned the depot building filled with commissary stores and clothing. Considerable ammunition, mostly shell, was found destroyed near the town. Corn and cotton are now burning.

The rebels have gone to Oxford. We pursue at midnight. Citizens say that the rebels evacuated because the union forces cut them off from railroad and telegraphic communication from Granada. We captured twelve prisoners in Abbeville.

St. Louis, Dec. 3. Gen. Blunt telegraphs to headquarters that Hindman and Marchand are concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Blunt will not retreat, and, as reinforcements under Harrison are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the scene of the last at Cane Hill.

CAIRO, Dec. 3. I have unquestionable authority that Blair has resigned his seat in the present congress, in order to take the field under General McClelland. His resignation does not affect his seat in the next congress, to which he has just been elected.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4. The Washington Star of this evening has the following:

FAIRFAX STATION, Dec. 3.—P. M. The news from our front says a man arrived in our lines from New Orleans, with a pass from Gen. Butler. He came via Richmond and Gordonsville to Madison C. H., and says that part of Jackson's forces were at the latter place a week ago, and went thence to Liberty next day.

Yesterday three of the enemy's pickets, belonging to an Alabama regiment, came across the river and talked for an hour with ours. They endeavored to trade for coffee and overcoats. Two other rebel soldiers forced in sight of our pickets, and gave themselves up as deserters. They were sent to Burnside's headquarters. The rebel force across the river is supposed to be about 80,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. At a meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday \$2,500 were raised to send grain to the poor English operatives. One person contributed 1000 lbs. flour and \$700 in money.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4. The Star contains the particulars of the suicide of Capt. John Elwood, of the regular army. It says the affair is truly deplorable, and calls for a thorough investigation, the deceased having been confined in prison for an offence entirely disconnected with the public emergency or prosecution of the war.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. SENATE.—Mr. Wilkinson offers a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to furnish the senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free men captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress the outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command them, who shall have the entire charge, under the medical officers of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization. Adopted.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing equalizing grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

The senate went into executive session, and upon the opening of the doors adjourned.

HOUSE.—Various committees were called upon for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the commissioner of patents to inform the house what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the 1st of July last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the commissioner of agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any contracts are outstanding, if so, what is the amount due, and for what; also, that the commissioner of agriculture inform the house what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his direction, specifying the amount, &c.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill so amending the 5th section of the act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect public property, approved July 22d, 1861, so as to allow volunteers who have been or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability, arising from active service, such part of the bounty of \$100 provided for under said section, as shall be proportionate to the time of active service.

Messrs. Lovejoy and Olin opposed the resolution in the present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the house adjourned.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5. Flour less active and 60c lower; 6,00a 6,10 for extra. Wheat less active, 12c lower; 1,20a 1,25 for Chicago spring; 1,25 1,33 for Milwaukee club. Oats firmer; 60a 65c. Pork dull. Lard not firm; 9a 10c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5. Gen. Scott, in the National Intelligencer, briefly and finally replies to Buchanan, saying he has no resentment to gratify, but to vindicate justice, truth and history is his paramount obligation. He then insists and shows that certain southern states received an undue proportion of arms, and many of them were not condemned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Stevens desired to introduce a bill which he gave notice of last session, which was read for information. It is to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus; that all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused, shall be confirmed and made valid, and all concerned are hereby indemnified and discharged, and all proceedings are hereby made void.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5. Flour dull. Wheat fair demand at 83a 92. Receipts 2,000 barrels of flour, 33,000 bushels of wheat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5. Stocks dull and lower. Gold 52 U. S. 6's one year certificate 97 1/2, heavy 73 1-10, money 5a 6.

RACINE, Dec. 5. This morning about five o'clock the old barracks at Camp Utley were destroyed by fire.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH TURNED INTO BARRACKS.—Mr. Beecher's church was used as a temporary barracks last night, to accommodate the 28th Maine regiment which arrived in the city from Fort Schuyler en route for East New York. There being no other accommodation available, the trustees of the Plymouth church generously opened the door of that edifice, and the tired soldiers rested themselves comfortably in the cushioned pews and carpeted aisles of the sanctuary. So quiet, and orderly were the men that the residents in the immediate vicinity of the church were not aware of their presence during the night.—*M. E. Commercial.*

A RISE AND FALL IN COAL OIL.—The recent inflation in the prices of refined crude coal oil, and the enormous advance in prices, has been suddenly checked, and the decline is likely to be correspondingly rapid. The refined article is, one time, sold as low as twenty-five cents. It gradually advanced to fifty cents, after which it suddenly sprang up to eighty cents, ninety cents, one dollar, and in small lots, to one dollar and ten cents per gallon. Yesterday it sold at seventy-five to eighty cents, and only sixty cents were offered for lots to arrive. Within the past two weeks some petroleum speculators have become millionaires, as others, in good financial standing, have as far receded in the opposite direction.—*Philadelphia Press.*

OUR LOGS, near Ft. Henry, Tenn., November 30th, 1862.

Nobody hurt. The last expedition in which the 13th has had a hand went aboard the steamer "Ewing," plowed up the Tennessee ten or twelve miles, where the pilot, being more of a christian than the rest and not wishing to injure his enemies (?) in the least, ran the boat upon a sand bar and kept her there till the object of the expedition, viz: to bag a gang of Nipper's men, who were crossing the river with a large quantity of supplies, a few miles further on, was defeated and the rascals were out of reach. A descent on Waverly, the headquarters of the gang, has been talked of for some time and the 13th boys are crazy to go, but "all is quiet on the Tennessee" is still the report.

It rains smartly to-night. Perhaps Col. Lowe is waiting for the river to rise so that the pilot cannot play another game of bluff with him. All that is wanting all over the country is to set the men to work. Give them a chance and they will whip the rebels in sixty days. They are all sick and tired of military life without war and war to no purpose.

The health of the regiment is, circumstances considered, very fair. Quite a number are having chills and fever, the prevailing disease. At this season and in this section the diet U. S. furnishes has boys is enough to kill everything but soldiers and ostriches.

More sometime. VID.

Our Next United States Senator.

The press throughout the state have lately been engaged in discussing the merits of the different aspirants for the position of U. S. Senator, now held by Senator Doolittle. There are quite a number of candidates, the most prominent being the present incumbent, John H. Doolittle, and John P. Potter.

As far as our observation extends Mr. Potter's friends appear to be in the majority, his manly and fearless course during the past two terms that he has represented his district in congress having won him hosts of friends. Then he has the sympathy of all true republicans for the recent defeat which he has suffered in Milwaukee with 4,000 democratic majority, and her anti-draft demonstration and general manifestation of lawlessness. The people feel that some reparation is due him, and that it can be attained most fully by sending him to the U. S. Senate.

Were Mr. Potter a new man, without experience in national affairs, we should feel it unwise to displace the present incumbent, but four years of actual service in important positions in the house of representatives shows that he is not only familiar with government matters at Washington, but capable of rendering important service in the halls of congress, and we believe that in sending him to the U. S. Senate, we shall send a true and able representative of the people of the government, and a faithful and zealous guardian of the rights of his own state.—*Deloit Journal and Courier.*

SKIRMISHING OF BASTON'S CAVALRY.—The Fort Scott correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative mentions a sharp little skirmish at the town of Lamar, near Fort Scott. It appears that four or five hundred rebels under Quantrell attacked the town, which had a garrison of only eighty men. The rebels were for some time resisted, and word was sent to Fort Scott as to the need of help. Capt. Conkey of our third cavalry immediately set out with 125 men, but was too late to save the town, a part of which had been burned. He did, however, come up with a large portion of the rebel force, several of whom he killed, while he scattered the rest. He also saved a large train from capture. The correspondent says, in conclusion:

The forces belonging to the post are kept on the move all the while, and Capt. Conkey, commanding the cavalry, is earning a good name among the loyal people, while the secessionists are very much afraid of him. He has learned his troops to fight in the "brush" quite as well as they can, and reliable Union men tell me that his name is known and feared as far down as the Arkansas line."

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The London Saturday Review thinks Napoleon has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme, and says the express mention of the names of the confederate states, which they selected for themselves, virtually involves recognition, and the proposal of an armistice implies an opinion that may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. The article hints at a probable alliance with the southern states, in connection with the emperor's designs in Mexico.

Garibaldi, in a letter to Wm. Cornell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favor of the cause of an opponent to slavery. He goes for the abolition of slavery before any constitutional question.

The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred of England to the Greek throne caused excitement among the foreign ministers.

A BATCH OF HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—THE PRISONERS AT CAMP RANDALL.—Some days since the supreme court granted a writ of habeas corpus, on application of Mr. Costenau, of Milwaukee, on behalf of a drafted man in Wisconsin county, who had served for many years but had never taken out his full naturalization papers. The writ was made returnable to-day. This court met this morning, and postponed the hearing of the argument in the case until the 16th inst.

Upon the application of Mr. Cunningham, of Ozaukee, writs were also granted in the cause of several of the Ozaukee prisoners at Camp Randall. These were directed to Brig. Gen. Elliot, commanding the northwestern department. The court made these returnable on the 16th inst.

Mr. Cunningham also desired to take out a writ in behalf of the remaining prisoners in camp, but the court declined acting in this wholesale manner. It is understood that E. G. Ryan and H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, will submit arguments in these cases on the 16th inst. The scheme is undoubtedly of a political nature, and the speeches will be mainly for the purpose of exciting political feeling.

Gen. Elliot will doubtless set up the President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in return to the writs issued for the prisoners in camp, when Messrs. Ryan and Palmer will proceed to urge upon the court the propriety of overruling the President's proclamation. It will be rather amusing to hear Messrs. Ryan and Palmer urging the supreme court to nullify the action of the federal authorities.—*Ma Hon Journal.*

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.—It is claimed that good paper can be made from corn husks, and the experiment of testing this substitute for rags is being made by the Deloit Paper Mill Company. If successful, the west can make paper for the whole world.

the belief that there is a conspiracy among the paper makers to raise the price of paper. The Chicago Tribune does not believe that the Illinois paper makers are parties to this infamous scheme, and thinks the same may be said of them in this state. The sudden rise of paper at the cent preceded the rise here, and the cause no doubt has an eastern origin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us, either by note or account, must call at our office and settle before the first of January next, or our bill will be made without fall.

W. F. B. & BROTHER.

Rich, Rare & Beautiful.

New Goods for the Holidays!

I am now opening and have in store the largest and best assortment of

GOODS

In our line ever exhibited in Janesville, consisting in part of

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

These goods were purchased before the recent large advance in prices, and I purchase

Can Find as Good Bargains Here

as can be found in the state.

Please Call & Examine.

JAMES A. WEBB, Successor to Webb & Lee, Lappin's Corner.

JANESVILLE

Literary Emporium

NOT DEAD!

Neither has it

TRANSFERRED ITS NAME

to a 72d concern, but is in its

OLD LOCATION,

in the corner of

Jackman & Smith's New Block,

where it is to be found the

Largest and best Selected Stock

of

BOOKS & STATIONERY

In the Interior of Wisconsin;

Filling Two Large Stores

to their

Utmost Capacity.

REMEMBER, THE ENTRANCE TO THE

LITERARY EMPORIUM

Is in the corner of

JACKMAN & SMITH'S NEW BLOCK,

and one door south of Selby's Grocery Store on Main St.

MARK IT DOWN

In your Memorandum that the

Literary Emporium is not to be Under-

stood.

O. J. DEARBORN.

NORTH AMERICA.

BY Anthony Trollope. Also, Edwin Robertson, by W. Whitworth, for sale at the new bookstore of SUTHERLAND & RIDER.

Photographic Albums

AND PICTURES, for sale at the Literary Emporium.

Presents advantages in all respects equal, and in some superior, to those of other companies doing business in the northwest. Its rates, its plan of operations, and its basis, are identical with the best companies in this country and Europe. Its age, and consequently its accumulations, are not equal to theirs in amount, but in proportion to the age of risks, and amount at risk, they will compare favorably with the most successful.

Its assets, which have resulted solely from their accumulations amount to \$116,712.85, and its annual income, from policies now in force, over \$85,000.

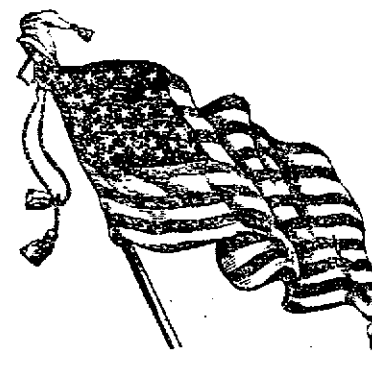
Its assets and business are constantly increasing. Its losses have been promptly paid. Its trustees are well known, honorable business men, and are as capable of managing an institution of this kind, as men in any other portion of the United States. The experience of the company thus far proves that we can have as reliable companies in the west as any where else, if we will, and self-interest certainly indicates that we should have them, and build up home interests in every practicable way. In the above respects, this company claims equality with its co-workers, and in the following superiority: It obtains the greater portion of its business in the healthiest portion of the United States, thus having the advantage of a less per centage of loss; it receives higher rates of interest on its investments, thus making more rapid accumulations—both very important items in Life Insurance; and its expenses have been less in proportion to its business than any other new company doing business in the United States.

S. S. DAGGETT, President.

A. W. Kellogg, Secretary.

H. G. Wilson, General Agent.

The company has a large number of lives insured in Janesville. Applications for insurance received by the agent, Willard Merrill, at his law office in



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Proposals for Settlement.

The New York Tribune was not mistaken in announcing that certain leading democrats of New York were negotiating with the rebels. The telegraph, to-day, says that Seymour, Wood & Co., have received further letters from Richmond. It is instructive to remark that while the rebels are killing our soldiers in the field, the democratic leaders are in constant communication with the enemy. It shows that the traitors know their friends. Why this is permitted, does not appear plain to "giving aid and comfort to the enemy," then no Fort Lafayette prisoners need fear conviction or punishment. If the rebels have any proposals to make, it can be done with more propriety to the government than to partition a leaders, and would look more like sincere repentance for the evils they have inflicted upon the country. But they do not desire peace, unless the north submits to them, and it is for this purpose they are using their democratic tools.

Mediation of France.

The proposal of France to England to mediate in American affairs, is looked upon by the press of those countries, as well as this, as an attempt to aid the south in obtaining its independence. The agreement of an armistice for three months, if accepted, would stop the blockade for that length of time and open the ports of the south to the whole world. They would thus be able to sell their cotton, buy supplies of all kinds, and be ready for a renewal of the fight, with a replenished treasury, a ready-built navy, and an army rested and reorganized; while on our part all our preparations, which we have made with so much cost, would stand useless or go to ruin. Our army would be wholly demoralized by inaction and disgust. Thus the proposition of France is unjust and unfair towards this country. No one but an enemy could have made it, and those who have considered the emperor of France our friend, have been greatly mistaken.

SEABOARD.—We learn that two or three weeks since an officer of the 23 Wisconsin cavalry noted for his ardent political anti-slavery proclivities, brought home to this city two negroes from the south, with a view of affording them the advantages of free soil and free labor. But after revelling in the delights of their new condition quite as long as their natural inclinations would permit, the dusky pair have taken Fenchel leave for the land of less work and softer sunlight, without as much as saying adieu to their over zealous friend and protector.—*Millwaukee News.*

This disproves the assertions of the News that should slavery be abolished the negroes would overrun the north. Here are two slaves who have obtained their liberty, but have returned to a congenial climate, at the risk of being re-enslaved.

RELEASE OF MAJOR BIGNY.—A letter from the 13th regiment mentions that Maj Bigny was released from arrest without a trial, and restored to his command. His arrest was ordered by Gen. Boyle, under whom the Major had never served, on charge of preferring by secessionists. Major B. protested against these proceedings, and appealed to his own commanding officer, and was relieved from arrest at once.

According to the Mark Lane, England, Express, fears are expressed in that country that the American war will interfere with the sowing of wheat in this country, and that then England will neither get cheap bread from America, nor cotton. Better, in the first place, disencumber the rebels and not aided them. The war would now be at an end if England had taken that course.

France is so anxious that there should be mediation and intervention in the New World, that the New York Commercial suggests that our government propose, in conjunction with other republics, to intervene between France and Mexico! The idea is a good one.

MR. HANCHETT'S SUCCESSOR.—The Jackson County Banner recommends Judge Wm. T. Price, of that county, as candidate for the vacancy caused by Mr. Hanchett's decease. Messrs Hastings and McIndoe are also mentioned.

THE GUNBOATS IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.—The Falmouth correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, under date of Nov. 29th, says:

The gunboats have arrived at last. We have been long and anxiously looking for their presence, and now they are here. The 2d United States dragoons first opened communication with them, day before yesterday, some twenty miles from this point, down the river. We like to see the gunboats, as their presence is always a sure sign of work. The enemy have a wholesome dread of these Pennsylvania Dutch barge-boats, they throw around so indiscriminately, and notwithstanding their desire to "die in the last ditch," they don't want to be killed by one of these infernal machines; they prefer, like Hadrian, to run away and fight another day.

For the Daily Gazette.

Home Taxation.

Messrs. EDITORS:—In the Monitor of Dec. 5th is an article with the above caption, which, with your permission, I will notice through your paper. As a general rule, the proper treatment for that sort of sheet is silence, and your course towards it has been both wise and proper. Still, I cannot resist the desire to answer the following interrogatories contained in the article referred to.

"But who is responsible for this enormous increase in the expenditures of our home government, and the oppressive taxation which it has brought upon the people of the country? By what blundering legislation does it happen that \$33,324,671 are charged back to this city on account of unlawful assessments? And how happens it that the total taxation for this county alone, this year, amounts to the formidable sum of ONE HUNDRED AND THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS! Besides the enormous taxation for town, city and school district purposes, to say nothing of the national taxation, now, for the first time, felt by the people."

1st. The democratic party is responsible for the oppressive taxation complained of. If the democratic party had not rebelled against the government and made it necessary to raise and support such large armies to defend the Union, these oppressive burdens would not have been laid upon us.

2d. The blundering legislation that makes it necessary to charge back upon the city \$33,324,671 is also the work of the democratic party. In the fall of 1863 a democrat was elected to the assembly from this district, over Wm. A. Lawrence, whig. During the session he introduced a bill so amending our city charter as to discriminate against inside and in favor of outside property within the city limits. This bill became a law, and remained unrepelled until 1868. This law has been pronounced by the supreme court unconstitutional. The taxes of 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867 were levied in conformity with this law, and consequently were illegal. Many persons, believing this law to be illegal, had refused in each of these years to pay their taxes. Most of them were democrats, and the consequence is, this vast sum which had, in accordance with law, been returned to the county, and mostly paid for, has been charged back to the city. If the Monitor man will call upon Mr. A. Hyatt Smith, who is not an abolitionist, he will explain this thing to him more fully than I have time to do. All that I have time to say on this branch of the subject is this: That inasmuch as this law was passed by a democratic legislature, largely so, introduced and engineered by a democratic member, and signed by a democratic governor, the responsibility cannot by any means rest with the republican party, for it was then unborn. Does the patriot of the Monitor see the point?

3d. The necessity for a county tax of \$103,000 happens in this wise: Jeff Davis, Robert Toombs, John M. Mason, Slidell and others of that genus democrats, with Wood, and Seymour, and Cox, and Vallandigham, democrats also, consenting, inaugurated a rebellion for the purpose of dividing this nation and setting up a government bottomed on chattel slavery, which made it necessary for our state to send into the field 40,000 soldiers to sustain the cause of human rights, and put down this democratic rebellion. A large number of these noble men were married, and left families who were dependent on them for support. These families our republican legislators said must be taken care of, and they were, which makes it necessary to double the state tax. (Item No. 1.)

Then, last summer, when it became necessary to offer a bounty to induce volunteers to come forward, lest the son of the proprietor of the Monitor, and some others of that ilk, should be drafted, our republican board of supervisors, backed up by the republican farmers of Old Rock, offered a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer, to pay which they are now compelled to levy a tax on the property of the county. (Item No. 2.)

Then, again, through the infamous conduct of democratic members of the last legislature, no provision was made for the payment of the \$5 per month to the families of volunteers after the — day of November. So our board of supervisors, acting in accordance with the generous and patriotic wishes of their constituents, resolved to raise a tax for the benefit of the families of volunteers in the county. This item (No. 3), I suppose, is what makes the tory Monitor howl so terrifically. The most of the men who have left families are republicans, and of course, according to the peculiar political and economical notions of that paper deserve to starve. Is the Monitor enlightened?

In this same paper is an article headed "Finance and Taxation," the profundity of which is so profound that I had thought of devoting to it a separate article; but have concluded to dismiss it for the present with a single remark. After opening the vials of his wrath on the import duty system, the responsibility of which he charges upon the republican party, altho' it has been practiced by our government from its birth, he pitches into the "green backs" like a thousand of bricks; he fairly gushes his teeth on the administration for adopting the system; and charges all the sins of paper money, from the foundation of the government to this day, upon the republican party. On this subject he raves like a maniac, and one who knows him not would say that there was a man who had a just appreciation of the virtues of gold, and would swear that he had not touched a paper dollar in his life. How shocked would that individual be when he learned that Palmer & Co. issued the first shingle, in defiance of law, too, that were circulated in this city. Palmer & Co. means A. Palmer and A. Palmer, Jr., whose names flourish as the publishers of the Monitor.

Oh! consistency thou art a jewel!
Oh! shame where thou art!

REPUBLICANA.

It is again reported at Washington that Secretary Smith will leave the cabinet. It is thought that Judge Holt will take his place.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

The rebel rout from Abbeville is complete. The main body of Gen. Grant's army crossed the Tallahatchie on Tuesday morning. When the rebels learned their movements, they burned their commissary stores at Abbeville and made a precipitate retreat.

Gen. Grant left Holly Springs yesterday, saying his headquarters would be in Abbeville last night.

Gen. Sherman crossed the Tallahatchie, ten miles below the point at which General Hamilton crossed. Gen. Sherman crossed on pontoon bridges.

It is reported at Holly Springs that Gen. Hovey's expedition, which left Holly Springs a few days ago, have penetrated to the Mississippi Central railroad, and destroyed the bridge near Granada, thus cutting off the rebel retreat.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 3.

Intelligence received here to-night reports an interruption on the Louisville and Nashville railroad by guerrillas burning bridges and tearing up the track, with the object, evidently, to cut off supplies from reaching the federal forces at Nashville.

Gen. Rosecrans has made a forward movement towards Murfreesboro, and, as the enemy have made a stand there, he has determined to give battle, an engagement which the present week is expected.

The federal army has advanced with limited transportation and ten days' rations. The enemy are claimed to be well fortified between Murfreesboro and Decherd, in a naturally strong position.

Gen. Grant, who has recently been largely reinforced, has moved beyond Holly Springs ten miles, and has found the enemy retreating in a southeastern direction. The rebel army, it is positively known, has been largely reinforced, both under Bregg and Price.

Gen. Granger's army is actively on the move, and important results from his line of march are anticipated.

A complimentary ball was given to Generals Buell, Wallace, Ord, Tyler, Dana, Schoepf and Van Rensselaer, at the Burnet House last night, by leading Cincinnatians. The affair was the grandest of the season.

In the district court to-day a law library, consisting of sixteen boxes of books, belonging to Humphrey Marshall, was condemned and confiscated under the law of July 17th, 1862.

The increase in the subscription price of daily papers in this city goes into effect immediately; also a slight advance on advertising rates.

It is rumored that General Wallace has asked to be relieved from the Buell court of inquiry and be assigned to the field. His friends are confident that he will be assigned to a corps d'armees on the Potomac.

ON THE TALLAHATCHIE, THREE MILES FROM HOLLY SPRINGS, DEC. 3, 1862.—P. M.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—We have undisturbed possession of all the points on the Tallahatchie, and not a man on our side is injured. The rebels before leaving, burned the railroad and turned the bridges.

Later, 9 p. m.—Abbeville is occupied by our cavalry under Col. Lee.

We are now patrolling the country between the river and town. The rebels left the town one hour before we entered; they burned the depot building filled with commissary stores and clothing. Considerable ammunition, mostly shell, was found destroyed near the town. Corn and cotton are now burning.

The rebels have gone to Oxford. We pursue at midnight. Citizens say that the rebels evacuated because the union forces cut them off from railroad and telegraphic communication from Granada. We captured twelve prisoners in Abbeville.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 3.

Gen. Blunt telegraphs to headquarters that Hindman and Marmaduke are concentrating their forces, 25,000 strong, preparatory to an attack upon him. Blunt will not retreat, and, as reinforcements under Herndon are on the way, there is a prospect of another battle near the scene of the last at Cape Hill.

CAIRO, Dec. 3.

I have unquestionable authority that Blair has resigned his seat in the present Congress, and is to take the field under General McClelland. His resignation does not affect his seat in the next congress, to which he has just been elected.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

MORNING DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

The Washington Star of this evening has the following:

RE-FAUX STATION, Dec. 3.—P. M.

The news from our front says a man arrived in our lines from New Orleans, with a pass from Gen. Butler. He came via Richmond and Gordonsville to Madison C. H., and says that part of Jackson's forces were at the latter place a week ago, and went thence to Liberty next day.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The Times' army correspondent says the result of Burnside's interview with the President is that he will now be let alone and allowed to follow out his own plans, and in his own time and way, free from bureau orders and dictation from Washington. He will be left to the government all the assistance asked for.

A special cabinet meeting was held to-day, occupying one day in advance of the regular meeting, is regarded as an event of unusual interest. The committee of ways and means have not yet held a meeting, but will do so to-morrow, to consider the proposed amendments to the tax law.

miles above and along the river are very friendly. Yesterday three of the enemy's pickets, belonging to an Alabama regiment, came across the river and talked for an hour with ours. They endeavored to trade for coffee and overcoats. Two other rebel soldiers forded in sight of our pickets, and gave themselves up as deserters. They were sent to Burnside's headquarters. The rebel force across the river is supposed to be about 80,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

At a meeting of the chamber of commerce yesterday \$2,600 were raised to send grain to the poor English operatives. One person contributed 1000 bbls. flour and \$700 in money.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.

The Star contains the particulars of the suicide of Capt. John Elwood, of the regular army. It says the affair is truly deplorable, and calls for a thorough investigation, the deceased having been confined in prison for an offence entirely disconnected with the public emergency or prosecution of the war.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.

SENATE.—Mr. Wilkinson offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for indemnification of the citizens of Minnesota who have suffered losses by the Sioux Indians. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the secretary of war be requested to furnish the senate with any information which he might possess with reference to the sale into slavery of free men captured or seized by the rebel forces, and state what steps have been taken to redress the outrage on human rights. Adopted.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution that the committee on military affairs be directed to consider the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a corps composed of men especially enlisted for hospital and ambulance service, with commissioned officers to command the corps, and the medical officers of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization.—Adopted.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing equalizing grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

The senate went into executive session, and, upon the opening of the doors addressed the entire chamber, under the medical officers of the hospitals, so as to enlarge the usefulness of this humane service, and give the efficiency derived from organization.—Adopted.

Mr. Hale gave notice that he should introduce a bill repealing the act establishing equalizing grades of officers in the navy, passed July, 1862.

House.—Various committees were called upon for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Calvert offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the commissioner of patents to inform the house what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended since the 1st of July last to the time when the accounts and books were transferred to the commissioner of agriculture, specifying the items, and whether any amount was unsatisfied; if so, what is the amount due, and for what; also, that the commissioner of agriculture inform the house what amount of the agricultural fund has been expended under his direction, specifying the amount, &c.

Mr. Holman offered a resolution instructing the committee on military affairs to report a bill so amending the 5th section of the act authorizing the employment of volunteers to enforce the laws and protect public property, approved July 24th, 1861, as to the volunteers who have been or may hereafter be honorably discharged on account of their wounds or other disability, arising from active service, such part of the bounty of \$100 provided for under said section, as shall be proportionate to the time of active service.

Messrs. Lovejoy and Olin opposed the resolution in the present form, when Mr. Holman modified it so as to instruct the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill. The resolution was then adopted.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the house adjourned.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.

Flour less active and 64½c lower; 6,000 5,10 for extra. Wheat less active, 12½c lower; 1,204½c for Chicago spring; 1,26 1/3 for Milwaukee club. Cane sugar; 106½c. Pork dull. Lard not so firm; 10 1/2c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.

Gen. Scott, in the National Intelligencer, briefly and finally replies to Buchanan, saying he has no resentment to gratify, but to vindicate justice, truth and history is his paramount obligation. He then insists and shows that certain southern states received an undue proportion of arms, and many of them were not condemned.

House.—Mr. Stevens desired to introduce a bill which he gave notice of last session, which was not taken up for information. It is to indemnify the President and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus; that all such suspensions, arrests and imprisonments, by whomsoever caused, shall be confirmed and made valid, and all concerned are hereby indemnified and discharged, and all proceedings are hereby made void.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.

Flour dull. Wheat fair demand at 83½c bushels. Receipts 2,000 barrels from foreign, 33,000 bushels of wheat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Stocks dull and lower. Gold 72 1/8, 5's one year certificate 97½, heavy 73 1/10, money 64½.

RACINE, Dec. 5.

This morning about five o'clock the old barracks at Camp Uley were destroyed by fire.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH TURNED INTO BARACKS.—Mr. Beecher's church was used as a temporary barracks last night, to accommodate the 28th Maine regiment which arrived in the city from Fort Schuyler en route for East New York. There being no other accommodation available, the trustees of the Plymouth church generously opened the door of that edifice, and the tired soldiers rested themselves comfortably in the cushioned pews and carpeted aisles.

The men then the residents in the immediate vicinity of the church were not aware of their presence during the night.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A RISE AND FALL IN COAL OIL.—The recent fluctuation in the prices of refined crude coal oil, and the enormous advance in prices, has been suddenly checked, and the decline is likely to be correspondingly rapid. The refined article, at one time, sold as low as twenty-five cents. It gradually advanced to fifty cents, after which it suddenly sprang up to eighty cents, ninety cents, and one dollar, and in small lots, to one dollar and ten cents per gallon. Yesterday it sold at seventy-five to eighty cents, and only sixty cents were offered for lots to arrive. Within the past two weeks some petroleum speculators have become millionaires, as others, in good financial standing, have as far receded in the opposite direction.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Over thirty thousand dollars was received in Chicago during the last month by the national tax collector, \$9,675 70 of which came from railroads.

The bank circulation in this state has increased during the past month \$237, 190. The whole amount is \$2,463,500.

Prime new sugar is worth 7½ cents in New Orleans. The stock is accumulating.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirtieth Regiment.

Come LEROY, near Ft. Henry, Tenn., November 30th, 1862.

Nobody hurt. The last expedition in which the 13th had a hand went aboard the steamer "Ewing," plowed up the Tennessee ten or twelve miles, where the pilot, being more of a christian than the rest and not wishing to injure his enemies (?) in the least, ran the boat upon a sand bar and kept her there till the object of the expedition, viz: to bag a gang of Napier's men, who were crossing the river with a large quantity of supplies, a few miles further on, was defeated and the remnants were out of reach. A descent on Waverly, the headquarters of the gang, has been talked of for some time and the 13th boys are crazy to go, but "all is quiet on the Tennessee" is still the report.

It rains smartly to-night. Perhaps Col. Lowe is waiting for the river to rise so that the pilot cannot play another game of bluff with him. All that is wanting all over the country is to set the men to work. Give them a chance and they will whip the rebels in sixty days. They are all sick and tired of military life without war and war to no purpose.

The health of the regiment is, circumstances considered, very fair. Quite a number are having chills and fever, the prevailing disease. At this season and in this section the dist. U. S. furnishes his boys is enough to kill everything but soldiers and ostriches.

More sometime. VID.

Our Next United States Senator.

The press throughout the state have lately been engaged in discussing the merits of the different aspirants for the position of U. S. Senator, now held by Senator Doolittle. There are quite a number of candidates, the most prominent being the present incumbent, John R. Doolittle, and John F. Potter.

As far as our observation extends Mr. Potter's friends appear to be the majority, his many and fearless course during the past two terms that he has represented his district in congress having won him hosts of friends. Then he has the sympathy of all true republicans for the recent deed which he has suffered in Milwaukee with his 4,000 democratic majority, and her anti-draft demonstration and general manifestation of lawlessness. The people feel that some reparation is due him, and that it can be attained most fully by sending him to the U. S. Senate.

Were Mr. Potter a new man, without experience in national affairs, we should feel it unwise to displace the present incumbent, but four years of actual service in important positions in the house of representatives shows that he is not only familiar with government matters at Washington, but capable of rendering important service in the halls of congress, and we believe that in sending him to the U. S. Senate, we shall send a true and undivided republican, a faithful supporter of the government, and a faithful and zealous guardian of the rights of his own state.—*Beloit Journal and Courier.*

SEPARATING OF BARKLEY'S CAVALRY.—The Fort Scott correspondence of the Leavenworth Conservative mentions a sharp little skirmish at the town of Lamar, near Fort Scott. It appears that four or five hundred rebels under Quantrill attacked the town, which had a garrison of only eighty men. The rebels were for some time resisted, and word was sent to Fort Scott as to the need of help. Capt. Conkey of our cavalry immediately sent out 125 men, but was too late to save the town, a part of which had been burned. He did, however, come up with a large portion of the rebel force, several of whom he killed, while he scattered the rest. He also saved a large train from capture. The correspondent says, in conclusion:

"The forces belonging to the post are kept on the move all the while, and Capt. Conkey, commanding the cavalry, is earning a good name among the loyal people, while the rebels are very bitter and much afraid of him. He has learned his troops to fight in the "brush" quite as well as they can, and reliable Union men tell me that his name is known and feared as far down as the Arkansas line."

FOREIGN ITEMS.—The London Saturday Review thinks Napoleon has movements on foot which do not appear on the surface of his mediation scheme, and says the expression of the name of the confederate states, which they selected for themselves, virtually involves recognition, and the proposal of an armistice implies an opinion that may shortly be altered into language more intelligible than words. The article hints at a probable alliance with the southern states, in connection with the emperor's designs in Mexico.

Garibaldi, in a letter to Wm. Cornell Jewett, pledges himself strongly in favor of the north as an opponent to slavery. He goes on to say that the abolition of slavery before any constitutional question.

The great probability of the election of Prince Alfred of England to the Greek throne caused excitement among the foreign ministers.

A BATCH OF HABEAS CORPUS CASES.—THE PRISONERS AT CAMP RANDALL.—Some days since the supreme court granted a writ of habeas corpus, on application of Mr. Gotzhausen, of Milwaukee, on behalf of a drafted man in Waukesha county, who has voted for many years but has never taken out his full naturalization papers. The writ was made returnable to-day. The court met this morning, and postponed the hearing of the argument in the case until the 16th inst.

Upon the application of Mr. Cunningham, of Ozausque, we were also granted in the case of several of the Ozausque prisoners at Camp Randall. These were directed to Brig. Gen. Elliot, commanding the north-western department. The court made these returnable on the 16th instant.

Mr. Cunningham also desired to take out a writ in behalf of the remaining prisoners in camp, but the court declined action in this wholesale manner. It is understood that E. G. Ryan and H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, will submit arguments in these cases on the 16th inst.

The cabinet is a political nature, and the speeches will be mainly for the purpose of exciting political feeling.

Gen. Elliot will doubtless set up the President's proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in return to the writs issued for the prisoners in camp, when Messrs. Ryan and Palmer will proceed to urge upon the court the propriety of overruling the President's proclamation. It will be rather amusing to hear Messrs. Ryan and Palmer urging the supreme court to nullify the action of the federal authorities.—*McBain Journal.*

PAPER FROM CORN HUSKS.—It is claimed that good paper can be made from corn husks, and the experiment of testing this substitute for rags is being made by the Beloit Paper Mill Company. If successful, the west can make paper for the whole world.

The New York Times expresses the belief that there is a conspiracy among the paper makers to raise the price of paper. The Chicago Tribune does not believe that the Illinois paper makers are parties to this infamous scheme, and thinks the same may be said of them in this state. The sudden rise of paper at the east preceded the rise here, and the cause no doubt has an eastern origin.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to us, either by note or account, must call at our office and settle before the first of January next, or cost will be made without fail.

W. F. FIELD & BROTHER.

Rich, Rare & Beautiful.

New Goods for the Holidays!

All new opening and have in store the largest and best assortment of

GOODS

In our line ever exhibited in Janesville, consisting in part of

Watches, Diamonds, Fine Jewelry, Silver Ware, Silver Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.

These goods were purchased before the recent large advance in prices, and purchased

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BOOKS & STATIONERY

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JACKMAN & SMITH'S NEW BLOCK,

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

and after November 23d, 1862, trains will leave
and arrive as follows, Sundays excepted:

Belvidere, 3:13 p. m. and 3:32 a. m.
 Joliet, 4:50 p. m. and 4:10 a. m.
 Chicago, 10:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.
 Belvidere, 11:35 a. m. and 10:03 p. m.
 Chicago, 3:45 p. m. and 5:00 a. m.

All trains connect with the New York and Boston express train, each day, and all trains bound east and west connect at Belvidere with trains west to Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Darlington, Mineral Point, Galena and Dunleith, and at the Junction of C. & Q. and U. C. U. R. R's, for Dixon, Fulton, Central City, and all points on Chicago, Fulton and Iowa line

for Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the Junction of C. B. & Q. and Q. C. Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph—tickets can be procured at the office of this company.

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All trains will leave daily, except Sundays.

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New Australia.....Glenora,
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Hibernia.....Droghda,
Rorquet.....New Brunswick,
Quickest, cheapest and most comfortable as well as safe.
From New York on the 1st of May, 1861, the steamers will call
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Paris from Chicago to Londonbury, Glasgow or Liver pool

At Chicago, according to State Rooms,
Tobacco, Found with cooked provisions,
Wine, Beer, and all other goods for sale,
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Stewards,
\$1 and \$10 "
15c and 25c "
". " "

from all the principal towns of Great-Britain and Ire-
land, by the above steamers or sailing vessels, at very

For freight or passage apply to the company's general agents, Roble & Seale, 19 Water St., Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, or to J. R. VAN WAGEN, Grand Central Railway Office, 310 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

half millions of dollars, to connect the eastern and western divisions of the

is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under one management from Detroit, Mich., to Portland, Me., and there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS from Chicago (ile Mississipi) river to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the west and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England states, also.

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and Glasgow, Great Britain, making their fortnightly
 every Saturday, calling at Montreal and Quebec during summer,
 and from Liverpool every Thursday, calling at
 Londonderry every Friday throughout the year. For
 further particulars apply to
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 WALTER SWANLEY,
 Gen'l Manager, Montreal. april 1894

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March 14th, 1861. marltdsf

Michigan Central and Great Western
(Canada) Railway.

PALAN leaves the Great Central Depot, foot test
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6.00 A. M., New York and Boston Express, day
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Through tickets for sale at the principal rail d o b
Deals in the west, and at the Central office, cor Lake
and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont Hot - Chi
cago, and at the depot, foot Lake street.
H. J. FRAUDING, H. N. RICE
Gen. Pass. Ag't M. C. R. R. Pk.
April - 5

Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.
CIRCUIT COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

William Wood, plainiff, against Thomas Billito and Ediza Billito his wife, Edith O'Den, and James G

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in said court in the above entitled action on the 2d day of August, A D 1862, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Post Office, in the city of Janterville, in the county of Rock, and state of Wisconsin, on

THE 15th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1862,
at two o'clock, P. M. of that day, the following described and numbered premises, to wit: All that certain

place, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and being
in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, and
state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as

lot number five (5), in block number four, in Coleman's subdivision of a part of Smith and Bailey's addition to Janesville, according to the recorded plat of said subdivision.—Dated Sept. 16th, 1882.

JAS. MITCHELL,
Plr's Atty.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
Sheriff of Rock Co.
sep16d8m

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

The State of Wisconsin to the above named defend-

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock county, at the city of Junesville in said county, on the 19th day of November, 1862, and a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint, on the subscribers at their office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such

service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the

complaint,
no.227w

KNOXWITON & JACKSON,
Plaintiffs Attorneys, Knoxville, Wis.

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
GRANVILLE B. MATTHESEN vs. CHARLES S. ROO.
The State of Wisconsin vs. Charles S. Roo.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which has been filed
in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Rock

county, at the city of Jamestown in said county, a copy of which is herewith served on you and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the sub-

accidents at their office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

SLEEPER & NORTON,
Oct 28d 79. Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Janssavage, Wis.

Executor's Sale.

IN pursuance of the power vested in me by the last will and testament of Chaney P. King, deceased, I

REAL ESTATE.
 Lots 2 & 3 in section 35, town 2, range 9 in Green co., Wis. Lots 2 & 3 " 27, " 1, " 10 in Rock co., Wis.
 " 12 & 13 " 28, " 1, " " " "
 " 14 " 34, " 1, " " " "
 " 15 " 34, " 1, " " " "

A parcel of land of about 1 1/4 acres, described in a deed from O. B. Gibbs to H. K. Whiting, and another record.

ed in vol 35 of deeds, on page 224, in the office of the register of deeds for Hick county, Wis. All that land and water power described in a deed from Ira Mittmore to H R Whitton, and another recorded in the office of the said register of deeds in vol W of deeds, on page 113. Part of lot 1 in Hickory Glen, and 1/4 block 50 in Janesville, Wis, (the historical of the deeds are) subject to the life estate of Hannah M King therein.

Lots 23 27 31 and 17 in Monterey addition to said Janesville, Lot 41 in Millmore's addition to said

PERSONAL PROPERTY.
Four and one-fifth shares stock in the Chicago and

Northwestern R R Co
Two shares stock in Jaxonsville Gas Light Co.
One Gold Watch
The sum of \$354.50 invested in real estate security,
the interest on, on which is payable to H M King dur-
ing his life.
A note of M King for \$300, dated May 28, '08, at 7
percent interest, and 160 paid thereon Sept. 4, '06;
also all other assets that may remain undeposited of,
belonging to said estate.
The terms of sale will be made known at the time

and place of sale, and information as to the title and value of the above property may be obtained by calling upon the undersigned at his office at any time.

ons to the sale --Dated November 5, 1962.
H. K. WHITON, Executor
of Chaney P. King, deceased.

WARRANTEE DEEDS FOR SALE,

